

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



HINTS TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS

FAMOUS SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY

KINDERSLEY DISTRICT.

**WRITE
LAND DEPARTMENT,
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

**OR LOCAL AGENTS,
And all Great Western Railway Offices.**

Canadian Northern Railway.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL LINE.

**Regular
Sailings**

— — — **FROM** — — —
Bristol

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Quebec & Montreal.

**S.S. "ROYAL EDWARD"
"ROYAL GEORGE"**

**The
Finest, Fastest and Most Luxurious
in all classes.**

**HENRY J. COWIE,
European Traffic Manager,
65, Baldwin St., Bristol.**

WESTERN CANADA.

WESTERN CANADA is the *last* West, the *last* chance, the *last* opportunity, and the Britisher who seeks a free or cheap farm in this fertile belt must be up and doing at once, to Grasp this fact fully and quickly.

The land of Western Canada is fertile, not merely because for uncounted centuries it has lain untilled, but because, when Nature deposited the surface soil on a foundation of clay, she collected just the ingredients that insure rapid growth to farm crops. For the most part in the Canadian Northern Railway territory the soil is black loam; in the valleys so deep and rich as sometimes to produce excessive vegetation. On the higher lands it is of ideal quality. On the Great Saskatchewan Plains, south-west of Saskatoon, in the Kindersley country, the soil is a rich black loam on a clay subsoil, the very best land for the production of wheat.

HOW TO GET THE LAND.

As to how you may possess the land, there are two ways of acquiring a title that is as sure as sunset—you can either homestead a free quarter-section, granted by the Dominion Government, or you can buy from the Canadian Northern Railway. Railway extensions are being built so rapidly in the Saskatchewan country that the remote homesteader, if he chooses wisely, can count on having a station within satisfactory marketing distance of his own place within a very limited period.

Purchasing land is as simple in Canada as homesteading. Many thousands of settlers have taken up homesteads and have purchased adjoining lands, a method that combines all the advantages that a man can reasonably expect in any country. The opportunities for doing this are still plentiful, though, with the large number of incoming settlers, the wisdom of getting in quickly is more patent every month.

HOMESTEADS AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

The construction now going on of the Saskatoon-Calgary line of the Canadian Northern Railway through the Kindersley country will have tributary to it the greatest area of the most fertile, wheat-growing land that is still open for settlement, which has not been occupied hitherto because of the lack of railway facilities. There are thousands of homesteads left in this region, into which settlers were already going during the fall and early winter of 1909. The inquiries already received from farmers indicate that the season of 1910 will see the greatest influx to Western Canada that there has ever been.

The grading of the railway has been completed for seventy miles beyond Kindersley, so that, immediately spring opens and track is laid, practically the whole of the territory will be accessible to the home-seeker. Not all the land is available for free entry, but the homesteads are adjacent to lands that may be bought at very reasonable prices. The Canadian Northern Land Department is as glad to assist home-seekers to locate a farm as it is to sell its own lands.

One of the many advantages of the Kindersley country is that the railway which is building toward Calgary will pass through the coal-bearing portion of the Red Deer Valley, from which an abundance of cheap fuel will be obtainable by the farmer.



Typical Farm Scene.

Canadian Northern Railway.

Following is the summary of the Dominion Government returns, covering the number of settlers coming to Canada during the last year:—

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1909—Immigration returns for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, April to November inclusive, show a phenomenal increase of no less than 68 per cent. in the immigration from the United States. During the eight months 71,788 American settlers came into Canada, and 78,268 immigrants came *via* ocean ports. The increase over last year in the latter case was 6 per cent. The total immigration into Canada from April 1 to the end of November was 150,256, compared with 116,196 for the same period of last year, an increase of 29 per cent.

During the calendar year just ended the total immigration reached 170,000, as compared with approximately 150,000 during 1908. The British immigration for the year being about 50,000.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

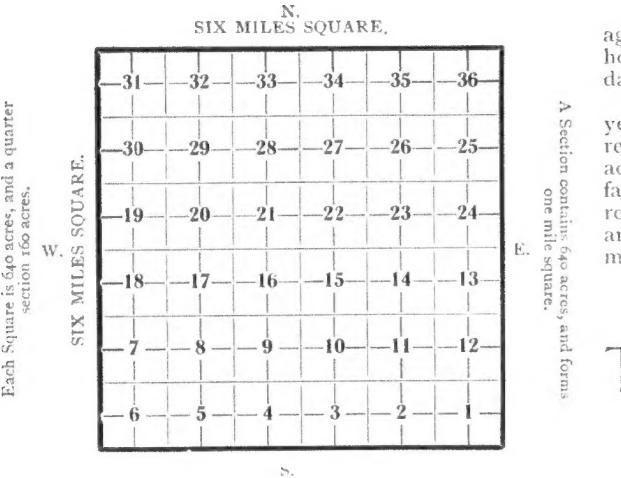
By this you will see that over five million acres of land were taken in one year. Remember, the longer you delay the less choice you have to get 160 acres of good wheat or mixed farm land for the asking. Can you afford to continue paying rent for land or not provide yourself and your sons with good farms while there is yet available free lands waiting for you to come and possess them? Come this spring or you may be too late. What remains is, of course, an empire in itself, but it is an empire that will rapidly yield to the conquering thousands of settlers that are now pouring in.

VALUES INCREASING RAPIDLY.

The fact is that we have the bulk of the first-class unoccupied lands. In the last five years the average price of lands in Western Canada has advanced rapidly, and good authorities estimate that the advance will be even greater in the next five. The free Government lands are being taken up so rapidly—at the rate of 30,000 farms of 160 acres each every year—that it is estimated that within a short time there will be very few desirable homesteads open to the settler. When the last of those homesteads is taken the poor man's chance in the British Isles will be gone for ever. We encourage the taking of homesteads and extend to the home-seeker the great resources and means at our command to assist him in securing a desirable homestead.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres more or less.

The land is divided into "townships" six miles square. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile each section, and these are again sub-divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A road allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternative section east and west. The following is a plan of a township:



THE KINDERSLEY COUNTRY

In the Great Saskatchewan Plains where the Biggest Area of Fertile Wheat Land awaits the Settler.

Kindersley is the centre for settlers in the greatest area of unoccupied lands in Western Canada. The Kindersley country is part of the Great Saskatchewan Plains, which lie between the south and north branches of the Saskatchewan River, the Mississippi of Western Canada.

Lying to the west of the south fork of the Saskatchewan River, and stretching away for more than one hundred and fifty miles to the west, is a great wheat country that has scarcely yet been occupied at all. It is one of the most attractive portions of Western Canada still open to the settler and investor. For the most part it is a level region, over every foot of which the plough can be run without difficulty. There is an ample supply of water in the many lakes and streams. The man who is looking for a farm that is all ready for the plough will not care to look any farther than the Saskatchewan Plains. No part of the West will receive a greater influx of population this year. Several railway lines are building through the plains and we confidently predict that within a few years a very large portion of it will be under cultivation, and all of it will have passed into individual ownership.

Until the fall of 1908 Kindersley was 120 miles from a railway station. Settlers who came into the district before that time did so because they knew first-class country when they saw it, and were prepared to wait for a railway that would carry out their grain. Only the very best land and the sure prospect of railway service will induce homeseekers to take the trail for 120 miles. The land was there, and the Canadian Northern Railway is now there.



Cutting Grain, Kindersley district. Canadian Northern Railway.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion lands agency or sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1.) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of, and in each year for three years. (2.) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement. (3.) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the agent for the district of such intention.



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The steel reached Kindersley Station at the end of September, 1909, opened up by the Canadian Northern Railway: the nearest station for almost a year having been Zealandia, sixty miles east. The first sale of town site lots took place on October 5th. At the end of the day £8,000 (\$40,000) worth had been sold; nearly all the purchasers being men who knew Western Canada, and wished to locate in the districts most certain to grow rapidly.

As nearly half a million people have removed from the United States to Canada during the last eight years and the movement continues to grow, Canada must surely offer favourable inducements to the settler. Of all the thousands of Americans who have emigrated to Canada very few have returned, and to-day they are the best publicity agents that Canada has. They write letters back to the old home and tell of their good fortune and success in this new land. The Britisher should do this in larger numbers. Why not be one of them now?

A YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY.

No ambitious man, whether young or old, can afford to ignore this fact. To do so is to shut the door to the greatest opportunities that will ever come to him, such opportunities as never will be given to his children. Remember that the great age of foundation building is now Western Canada's. It has been said that the best age of any community, or any nation, is its youth. That is why the West is always so fascinating to the young man of imagination and inspiration. It is in the West that man wrestles with Nature unharvested and untamed by previous generations of men. It is in the West that he sees great achievements "in the doing." And, above all, it is in the West that he can take a great part in the doing, with no ticket of admission except his own innate worth and ability. In the West no man cares what your father or grandfather did. The only question is *what you are* and *what you can do*.

At present the Kindersley country looks very much like the section of the Saskatchewan Valley, traversed by the Regina-Prince Albert section of the Canadian Northern Railway, did when farmers first settled in it seven or eight years ago. Conditions are exactly the same, except that land sales are at higher prices round Kindersley than they were between Regina and Saskatoon. But in a few years Kindersley lands will be as valuable as the Regina-Prince Albert section lands are now—viz.: from £4 (\$20) to £6 (\$30) an acre, or double their present values. What has made the increase in value of these lands? *Just crops*, that is all, and settlers who know how to grow them.



Five Years after homesteading.

Canadian Northern Railway.

There is no part of the world that is to-day developing so rapidly as the Saskatchewan Valley. It is calculated that since 1902 160,000 families have found permanent homes in this great district, while thousands of others have chosen their homes and will move in during 1910. When a homeseeker or land buyer enters this vast valley and sees the vast sweep of virgin prairie, he is dumbfounded with the realization that just north of the boundary which divides the United States with Canada is a country as good, as large, as productive as the country south, whose people speak the same language as he does, who read the same books, whose point of view coincides with his views, he concludes these people are my people, of the same kith and kin, and I am ready and willing to cast my lot with them.

THE FAMOUS SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

What does this mean to you? It means just this: You are not doing right by your family. Your duty to them and to yourself demands of you that you work to the end that you may provide for their comfort and for your own. This is hard to do under present conditions. There is a great, clear, compelling fact behind this emigration movement during the last few years, and that is those who have gone into that country have realized that twenty to thirty bushels of wheat grown on cheaper land is better business than staying in the old land earning a meagre existence for himself and family. You must realize this fact now. You cannot afford to delay. The best lands are being rapidly taken up, and when they are gone your opportunity will have passed for all time.

In fairness to yourself and to those dependent on you, you must give this your serious thought. You must realize that the population of Canada is increasing at a rapid rate. All of these people must be fed and they must have room, and the Canadian prairies will feed them. Those that produce for them will prosper. You must face the situation squarely, and decide right now, and this decision will unquestionably mark the turning point in your life.

With perseverance and energy you will prosper here as you never have prospered before. In a few years you will look with satisfaction on your holdings, and you will be able to turn over to your children a liberal heritage as their portion.

Western Canada is no longer an experiment. The faith of the thousands who have moved there is being rewarded lavishly. You can build for yourself a home, build barns and fences and equip it with all the latest implements.

To you who are renting this strikes home with even greater force. What have you left year after year after paying your rent? You don't own the property—not even an interest in it. The money you now pay in rent would in the immediate future pay for your farm in Canada. The renter is the man who steps forward two feet and slips back one each time. His progress is too slow and his footing too insecure. Prosperity is seldom built on such a foundation.

Go into this question fully. Look at it solely as a business proposition. Then act at once. Now is the time. Now is your opportunity. Write us to-day for rates to Canada. We will help you to locate in the best districts. Write us now.

DELISLE CROPS.

Of the crops along the line of railway that serves Kindersley, nothing more satisfactory can be said than to give, just as it stands, a report that appeared in the *Delisle Advocate*, on October 7th, 1909. Delisle is a one-year-old town, and until last fall the farmers hauled their grain from twenty-five to forty miles to the railway. The report, as a commentary on the increase in crop area that accompanies extensions of the Canadian Northern, is well worth careful study. Here it is:—"This district, tributary to us, has had a season of activity which has been the envy of many older districts. From seeding to harvest it has been a period of busy life in the town and neighbourhood. The magnitude of the country supplied from this centre could only be obtained by observation of the supplies which pour in, in the shape of

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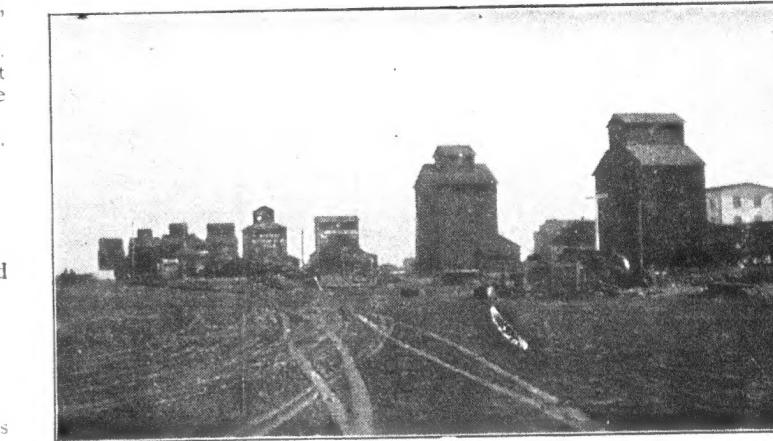
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Rosthern Station. Canadian Northern Railway.
One and one-half millions bushels Wheat marketed annually.

"William Bently, 730 acres; 14,000 wheat; average 23 bushels."

"Tim Patterson, Birdview, 300 acres in crop; average 30 bushels."

"A. Flach, Delisle, 400 acres wheat; 28 bushels to acre. Top grade."

"R. G. Milne, Loganton, 7,000 bushels; average 22. Oats, 50."

"A. McPheddan, 10,000 bushels; 1,700 oats; balance wheat. Wheat average, 28 bushels."

"Eugene Delisle, 4,000 wheat and oats; wheat average 26."

"Delisle Bros., 1,000 oats, 2,100 wheat, off 100 acres."

MARKET VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

(Special dispatch to the Toronto Globe.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 27th.—The market value of the field crops of Canada this year is estimated by the census and statistics office in a bulletin issued to-day at £106,598,420 (\$532,992,100), an increase of no less than £20,091,620 (\$100,458,100) over last year's harvest. The total acreage under crop this year is given as 30,065,556, as compared with 27,505,663 acres last year. Of the increase in value of crops, £10,928,000 (\$54,649,000) is due to larger yields of wheat, oats and barley; a little over ten millions is credited to the hay crop, 3½ millions to rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, and flax, and 6½ millions to vegetable crops.

The total wheat crop this year is placed at 167,744,000 bushels, valued at local market prices at £28,264,000 (\$141,320,000). Of this, 150,649,000 bushels were spring wheat, raised from 7,088,300 acres and valued at £25,095,600 (\$125,478,000). Spring wheat, with an average of 21·25 bushels to the acre, brought an average return of £3 10s. 11d. (£17·70) per acre, as against 16 bushels and £2 11s. 6d. (£12·84) per acre in 1908. Fall wheat, with a yield of 24·31 bushels per acre, shows a value of £4 15s. 11d. (£23·93) per acre, as against 24·40 bushels and £4 4s. 5d. (£21·10) in 1908.

The total value of the wheat harvest in the provinces of the West is £24,312,000 (\$121,560,000), and in the rest of the Dominion £3,952,000 (\$19,760,000), as compared with £14,484,800 (\$72,424,000) and £3,760,800 (\$18,804,000) respectively last year.

For the other crops of the Dominion, oats shows an average of 38 bushels and £2 12s. 8d. (£13·16) per acre, as against 37·64 bushels and £2 8s. 8d. (£12·15) last year; barley, 29·71 and £2 14s. 8d. (£13·64), as against 26·79 bushels and £2 9s. od. (£12·23); rye, 18·78 bushels and £2 15s. 1d. (£13·73), as against 17·05

bushels and £2 10s. 5d. (£12·57); peas, 20·71 bushels and £3 13s. 6d. (£18·36), as against 17·09 bushels and £2 17s. 11d. (£14·46); buckwheat, 27·64 bushels and £3 4s. 6d. (£16·12), as against 24·55 bushels and £2 18s. od. (£14·47); mixed grains, 33·31 bushels and £3 15s. 2d. (£18·75), as against 32·73 bushels and £3 9s. 10d. (£17·43); flax, 15·98 bushels and £3 14s. 11d. (£19·94), as against 10·76 bushels and £2 1s. 11d. (£10·46); beans, 23·67 bushels and £6 14s. 7d. (£33·61), as against 27 bushels and £6 12s. 4d. (£33·08); corn for husking, 54·62 bushels and £7 4s. od. (£36·19), as against 62·45 bushels and £6 9s. 4d. (£32·32); potatoes, 192·96 bushels and £14 3s. 8d. (£70·88), as against 132 bushels and £12 13s. od. (£63·24); turnips and other roots, 434·29 bushels and £14 13s. 6d. (£73·36), as against 373 bushels and £12 18s. 5d. (£64·58); hay, 1·44 tons and £3 4s. 6d. (£16·11), as against 1·39 tons and £2 19s. 6d. (£14·84); fodder corn, 10·30 tons and £11 4s. 3d. (£56·06), as against 11·27 tons and £9 1s. 6d. (£45·35), and sugar-beets, 8·60 tons and £10 (£50), as against 10·07 tons and £10 14s. 2d. (£53·52) per acre.

AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.	Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.
1904	... 2,412,235	... 16·52	... 39,162,458	1907	... 2,789,553	... 14·22	... 39,688,266
1905	... 2,643,588	... 21·07	... 55,761,416	1908	... 2,850,640	... 17·28	... 49,252,533
1906	... 2,721,097	... 20·02	... 54,472,198				

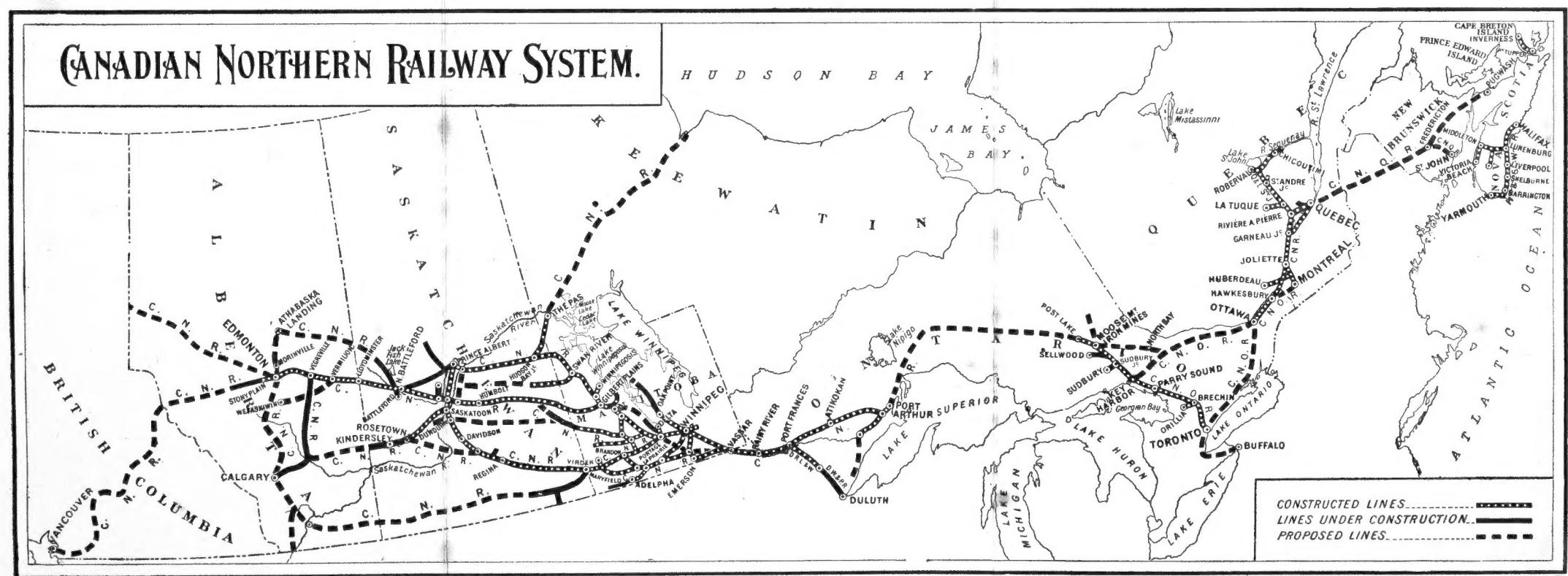
AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.	Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.
1904	965,549	18·95	16,875,537	1907	1,971,099	14·01	27,691,601
1905	1,205,437	22·99	27,724,791	1908	3,793,563	13·68	50,654,629
1906	1,730,586	21·40	37,040,098	1909	*3,912,497	21·49	84,095,050

AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN ALBERTA.

Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.	Year.	Acreage.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield.
1905	32,174	21·41	689,019	1908	Spring 193,731	22	4,262,082
1906	—	—	—	Winter 95,000	23	3,365,000	
1907	Spring 123,935	18·25	2,261,610	1909	*Spring 230,000	23	5,299,000
	Winter 83,865	20·60	1,932,925	*Winter 75,000	20	1,500,000	

*Government Estimate



Only the principal towns can be shown on a handy map. There are over 500 shipping points on the Canadian Northern Railway, west of Lake Superior.



FREE LANDS.

- 160 Acre -
Homesteads.

LIBERAL SETTLEMENT
DUTIES.



Write us for full particulars
and also date of sailings of
— our Steamships. —



LAND AND TOWN SITES.



Write us for information

about

LAND AND TOWN LOTS.

We will open a number
of New Towns this year
where there will be
excellent opportunities
to engage in business and
to buy lots that are likely
to advance in values.



Canadian Northern Railway
— Land Department —

65, BALDWIN ST., BRISTOL.